

Internal Medicine 2012

Group I

Write an account on:

- a. Treatment of broncho pneumonia.
- b. Diagnosis of traumatic pericarditis.

Group II

Write briefly on:

- a. Clinical findings of acute rhinitis in equines.
- b. Treatment of epistaxis in horses.

Group III

Write short notes on:

- a- Pathogenesis and clinical findings of water intoxication.
- b- Diagnosis of pulmonary emphysema in horses.
- c- Management of congestive heart failure in horses.

Internal Medicine 2013

Answer the following

Group 1

- 1) A horse was admitted to your clinic showing general signs of unilateral intermittent nasal discharges, swelling of sub-maxillary lymph node, snorting and conjunctivitis. How can you deal with such case?
- 2) Describe the pathogenesis and patho-physiology of acute bronchopneumonia in cattle.
- 3) Mention the causes and line of treatment of bilateral epistaxis in equines.
- 4) Lameness, failure of support, insufficiency of movement and deformity are the major clinical-manifestations of diseases of musculoskeletal system. Please, tabulate the differential diagnosis of diseases that affect organs of support in farm animals.

Group 2

- 1) What are the general causes of verminous broncho-pneumonia in farm animals?
- 2) Write a brief account on cardiac reserve and compensatory mechanisms in heart failure.
- 3) You are invited to visit a dairy farm on which the director complained from a febrile cow showing the clinical signs of reluctance of movement, abduction of the elbows and arching of back as well as a detectable pericardial frictional sound by auscultation over the cardiac area. Write a brief account on the pathogenesis and differential diagnosis of such case and express your opinion about your interference.
- 4) Discuss the pathophysiologic correlation between each of the following (Choose only 2 questions):
 - a. Water intoxication and hemolysis of RBCs in calves with normal serum sodium concentration.
 - b. Diseases initiating a systemic inflammatory response and DIC.
 - c. Endotoxin and maldistributive shock.

Internal Medicine 2014

Answer the following

Group 1

A. A buffalo calf was admitted to your clinic suffering from fever, moist cough dyspnea, bilateral mucoid nasal discharges and abnormal chest sounds. What your diagnosis? And describe the process by which the disease developed as well as the physiological response of animal body and line of treatment.

B. Write short notes on three of the followings:-

1. The schools clarifying the general idea for the pathogenesis of chronic alveolar emphysema in equines.
2. Causes of pulmonary edema and congestion.
3. Clinical findings of pleurisy in cattle
4. Differential diagnosis of chronic rhinitis in equines.

Group 2

Write a brief account on the following:-

1. General manifestation of musculo-skeletal disorders in farm animals.
2. Treatment of different types of arthritis in farm animals.
3. Pathogenesis and medical management of septic shock in equine neonates

Group 3

Write an account on the following:-

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of water intoxication in farm animals.
2. Etiology and pathogenesis of congestive heart failure in cattle.
3. Pathogenesis and clinical findings of pericarditis in cattle

Internal Medicine 2015

Group 1

A. A buffalo was admitted to your clinic with a picture of shallow painful abdominal respiration, dyspnea, fever, and shallow painful paroxysmal cough. What disease you suspect? and mention the pathogenesis and line of treatment.

B. **Write short notes on the following:**

1. Differential diagnosis of chronic rhinitis in equine.
2. Treatment of bilateral epistaxis in equine.
3. The pathogenesis and patho-physiology of acute broncho pneumonia in calves

Group 2

A. **Enumerate** the different types of myopathies encountered in the farm animals and discuss fully the patho-physiology of the most important ones affecting young rapid growing lambs.

B. **Write a brief account on the following:**

1. Treatment of arthritis in calf.
2. Cardiovascular diseases associated with poor performance in the horse

Group 3

A. **Write an account on the following:**

1. Clinical signs of congestive heart failure in cattle.
2. Pathogenesis of hypovolemic and maldistributive shock in cattle.

B. **Tabulate the differences** between traumatic pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis in cattle.